

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,  
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1861. NO. 16.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, Nov. 13th, 1861.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, shewing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the 1st day of April 1862, on application to the Postmaster of the Post-office department.

The counties of Craven, Pittsboro and Transylvania will receive their share from the counties out of which they were respectively formed.

There having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General Assembly.

HENRY T. CLARK, President ex-officio of Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, Secretary to the Board.

COUNTIES, FED. FPC SPRING DISTRICT'S FALL DIS. TOTAL DIS. DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

COUNTIES, FED. FPC	SPRING DISTRICT'S	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIS.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.
Alexander...	10,475	609 49	1,101 06	1,101 06
... 10,881	645 35	1,067 35	1,067 35	1,067 35
Alexander...	10,881	645 35	17 94	17 94
... 1,357	1,357	38 64	38 64	38 64
Alexander...	7,800	512 31	819 91	1332 25
... 12,425	702 96	1,030 35	2,009 35	2,009 35
Bertie...	11,396	1,160 57	1,178 57	1,178 57
Bertie...	9,864	481 44	1,036 87	1,518 31
Bladen...	6,934	337 60	738 98	1,088 14
Buncombe...	11,882	749 2	1,249 04	1,889 29
Burke...	8,230	413 20	818 20	1,136 54
Cabarrus...	9,230	2,349 44	298 97	1,661 18
Cabarrus...	7,064	350 16	714 54	1,022 76
Cameron...	4,492	310 44	472 18	782 76
Carteret...	7,393	372 4	777 65	1,159 13
Caswell...	12,175	1,140 56	2,018 56	2,018 56
Carteret...	10,664	494 64	1,057 50	1,551 20
Chatham...	16,667	963 30	1758 65	2,708 98
Cherokee...	8,958	402 18	941 64	1,343 82
Chowan...	5,357	1,315 12	565 11	878 23
Cheyah...	11,495	581 85	1,208 32	1,799 14
Columbus...	7,612	318 48	809 15	1,118 63
Craven...	7,377	739 74	1,450 30	2,199 04
Cumberland...	14,171	670 46	1,470 50	2,140 96
D. 4,696	535 45	1,623 38	148 80	1,623 38
Davison...	15,371	847 28	1,615 75	2,426 13
Davie...	7,537	419 88	792 27	12,125 12
Duplin...	12,936	669 46	1,559 84	2,026 46
Durham...	12,303	3,000 00	1,101 20	2,021 20
Fayette...	11,935	637 85	1,239 78	1,897 70
Franklin...	11,278	571 11	1,185 53	1,755 62
Gaston...	8,431	433 68	886 24	319 92
Gates...	8,882	2,728 18	1,725 32	2,336 39
Greene...	6,346	319 26	667 07	986 33
Guildford...	18,606	1,108 80	1,955 81	3,064 61
Hanover...	15,301	780 42	1,606 40	2,388 82
Hartford...	15,407	436 42	872 00	1,114 82
Hawood...	5,676	1,114 42	536 64	1011 06
Henderson...	9,895	412 89	1,010 13	14,533 11
Hertford...	7,726	399 36	812 13	1,211 49
Hicks...	6,617	375 10	909 15	1,609 66
Holmes...	12,577	783 59	1,173 28	2,008 59
Jackson...	5,416	509 31	509 31	509 31
Johnston...	13,690	778 86	1,439 65	2,217 91
Jones...	4,365	235 10	458 83	634 95
Lenoir...	1,108	278 46	872 00	961 35
Limestone...	7,349	1,155 44	772 50	1,187 94
Macon...	5,796	370 14	609 25	979 39
Madison...	5,823	621 10	612 10	1,037 73
Martin...	4,468	417 60	809 15	1,095 60
Martin...	6,482	344 46	693 52	1,067 50
McDowell...	14,758	743 44	1,551 32	2,234 70
Mitchell...	6,929	359 75	557 41	1,007 19
Montgomery...	12,120	644 70	1,304 47	1,784 47
Polk...	3,795	388 92	398 92	398 92
Randolph...	16,135	9 0 56	1,696 06	2,606 62
Richmond...	8,915	474 36	1,631 72	1,906 02
New Hanover...	17,52	1,645 16	1,845 17	2,702 33
Northampton...	10,655	643 36	1,119 18	1,763 17
Onslow...	4,737	472 42	872 85	1,206 55
Pasquotank...	1,405	462 45	814 34	1,249 19
Perquimans...	5,747	361 80	611 78	973 58
Person...	9,143	529 50	961 69	1,409 50
Pitt...	12,901	644 70	1,304 47	1,784 47
Polk...	3,795	388 92	398 92	398 92
Randolph...	16,135	9 0 56	1,696 06	2,606 62
Richmond...	8,915	474 36	1,631 72	1,906 02
Robeson...	17,52	1,645 16	1,845 17	2,702 33
Rockingham...	14,210	670 46	1,494 46	2,229 44
Rowan...	13,014	739 74	1,367 99	2,107 75
Sutherford...	10,617	743 24	1,116 01	1,859 30
Sampson...	13,812	739 68	1,454 88	2,199 54
Sampson...	7,705	472 42	872 85	1,206 55
St. Lucie...	9,414	695 49	959 57	1,498 97
Surfey...	9,881	487 92	1,038 66	1,528 58
Transylvania...	4,304	207 12	452 42	719 54
Union...	10,504	555 48	1,083 13	1,636 61
Wake...	24,334	1,267 36	2557 59	3,235 30
Warren...	11,596	621 90	1,215 75	1,837 75
Washington...	5,671	245 80	425 46	551 35
Watauga...	4,416	516 16	516 16	1,032 12
Wayne...	12,72	619 05	1,337 72	1,956 13
Wilkes...	14,206	698 52	1,499 04	2,198 12
Wilson...	8,321	405 26	874 6	1,279 96
Yadkin...	10,138	570 60	1,065 57	1,636 33
Yancey...	8,510	4 4 05	884 65	1,378 63
		860 234	45 212 52	\$90 425 04
				\$135,637 56
		3075 00		

November 25th, 1861.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL, CO. MESSRS. AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 11 & 12, North Water St. Oct. 24th, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro. A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Buildings, with full practical working Drawings, which will conform to the latest and most approved methods of construction and beauty of form and convenience, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.

Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel. Dec. 20, 1860.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Nash, having written notice to the Sheriff of the death of J. W. Watson, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or the notice will be deemed to bar the same.

HENRY G. WILLIAMS, B. D. MANN, S. S. COOPER, Administrators.

Nov. 19th—63-64-13-41.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm of B. D. SOUTHERLAND & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves from the South.

Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND, JAMES C. COLEMAN. August 1st, 1861.

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th of December next, at the residence of George McClellan, deceased, in Duplin county, will be sold all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Implements, and a variety of other articles.

The sale will be on a credit of six months, purchases giving bond with approved security.

F. M. McCLELLAN, Adm'r. Nov. 28th, 1861.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, Zinc; Snow White Zinc; White Gesso Zinc; Lined Oil Paints, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

COUNTY COURT.—We have somehow, so far forgotten to notice the fact that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County is in session this week in the Court House, James T. Miller, Esq., chairman, presiding.

## The Northern Congress.

The proceedings in the Congress at Washington are a little amusing, but in nothing more so than in the applications for seats in that body by persons claiming to represent districts in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other southern States. For instance, on the first day, we find that Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, presented the certificate of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, dated Hatteras, to the election of C. H. Foster, who claims to be the regularly chosen member from the first district of this State. "His Excellency," the Reverend Marble Nash Taylor, certifying to the election of the honorable C. H. Foster!

We notice the passage of a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes for his arrest of the "traitors" Mason and Slidell.

A resolution has been introduced to put John M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana, in the same kind of cells that Col. Corcoran and Wood are confined in.

A resolution of thanks to Commodore Dupont and the officers and men of his expedition, was introduced, but laid over for the present.

Sundry resolutions of expulsion were passed, both in the House and in the Senate.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution requesting the President to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

## Stopping up Harbors.

Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy states that sundry of the smaller inlets into Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, in this State, have been closed up or obstructed by sinking vessels, loaded with stone, in their channels. Other vessels are getting ready to sink obstructions in the neighborhood of Charleston and Savannah.

For a time this sort of thing may have some little effect, but with the peculiar shifting sand shoals which form the bars to our Southern harbors, the attempt to effect anything permanent must wholly fail. These sand shifts of themselves constantly, and the current of water blocked out of one channel by some obstruction placed there will pretty certainly cut another one for itself very soon, especially where there is such a heavy tide as there is at the mouth of the Savannah River. There is not granite enough in Quincy, nor old whalers enough in Mystic, New Bedford, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard to permanently effect anything in the way of blocking a harbor with a sandy bottom and a tidal rise of seven feet.

RECRUITS WANTED.—It will be seen from a notice in this paper, that Capt. Bunting wants fifteen able-bodied men in his Artillery Company. Capt. Bunting's company has been recruited in this town and county for 12 months service, about seven months more to serve. It is composed of good and true men—many of whom have families here, all we think have relatives. Capt. B. deserves the thanks of this community for his untiring exertions in raising his company. We know he has been at great trouble and expense in doing so, and we are confident that no man willing to enter the service could join a better company or serve under a better, braver or kinder commander than Captain Bunting.

A GENTLEMAN has just shown us an open letter from New York which came through via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. Of course it contains little or no news, nothing indeed political, and not much of any kind save information in regard to the health of sundry parties.

Spirits Turpentine is quoted at \$1.35 a \$1.50.—Common Rosin, \$5.75; Pale \$8. Tar \$8. There is no Crude turpentine in New York.

The people in New York appear to think that the people here must be very bad off for something to eat, at least the writer bewails our hard fate in that respect.

SOMEWHAT SCARED.—Yesterday forenoon, while sitting with closed doors, reading Lincoln's message as a punishment for our sins, Adam Empie, Esq., who occupies an office in our building, came up stairs and into our room in hot haste to inform us that the house must be on fire, for that all down stairs was full of smoke. How we got down is not known to us, but we did get down pretty quick, sure enough, and found a dense smoke boiling out of the basement and out of Mr. Empie's office. A friend who was with us started to the pump, and we to the basement, where we supposed the fire must be, and there we found it—in a stove—which Mr. Heinsberger, Bookbinder, had started with lightwood. For some reason, perhaps because the stove-pipe had been crooking its elbow too much, the whole volume of black smoke from the fat lightwood poured out into the room, not half a pint of it going up the chimney.

For a minute and a half we thought it was all up with the Journal office, and we must confess that we did not derive all the consolation that we might have done from the reflection that it was about to end in a blaze of glory, and be more brilliant at the close than at any period of its previous existence. We only thought about the blaze, and wholly forgot the glory. We still live.—*Daily Journal*, 9th inst.

## Salt Commissioner.

Contrary to our supposition, we see that the Convention proceeded on Wednesday last to elect a Salt Commissioner to act under the provisions of the ordinance passed on Monday.

Dr. John M. Worth, of Randolph, was chosen on the second ballot, having received 53 out of 91 votes cast. Dr. Worth, and Philomen B. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin county, appear to have been the only prominent candidates. In fact, the very brief notice from Monday to Wednesday, with the enormous bond of one hundred thousand dollars, prevented the running of any large number of candidates.

The gentleman elected we know nothing personally. He is spoken of as an energetic and competent business man, of strict integrity; of his peculiar fitness for this business we know nothing. We had hoped that some person on the seaboard, having some practical experience in salt-boiling, would have been chosen. But we must trust and believe that the selection made will prove to be judicious. Were we inclined to imitate the example of some other papers we might say that Dr. Worth was chosen by the Convention because he had not been a Secessionist, and all that, and it might be so, but then it would have nothing to do with the matter in hand. We only wish the commissioner elect a successful career of duty, pleasant to himself and profitable to the State.—*Daily Journal*, 10th inst.

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THE NEW battle-flag recently distributed to the regiments at Manassas, has for a device the "Southern Cross," the Stars representing the States of the Confederacy being arranged in the form of that brilliant constellation. It is strikingly unlike the Stars and Stripes, and can hardly be confounded with any other flag.

The New York *Herald* estimates the number of Confederate troops in the field at 360,000 men.

## The Reports.

The main points of Mr. Cameron's report from the Federal War Department are already familiar to our readers. Mr. Cameron goes for confiscating property in negroes as any other property. He had gone farther, but Lincoln shrank from backing his faulistic Secretary.

He (Cameron) goes for cutting up the Old Dominion like a bankrupt's farm, giving a slice to Maryland, a slice to Delaware, and creating another slice, composed of the meanest and most abolitionized part, into a State by itself and calling it "Old Virginny." It does seem to us that the people of Washington would turn in their coffin, were one spark of the hero's soul left, to hover near Mount Vernon, or watch over his mortal remains. The land of Washington—the home of Jefferson—the birthplace of Patrick Henry to be no more "Virginia," but simply an appanage of Maryland—a mere precinct, so to speak, of a central despotism, dominated by such men as Abraham Lincoln and Simon Cameron!

Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, estimates the amount of money required for the naval service for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1862, at \$44,625,605.02.

The Secretary makes a statement of the condition of the navy on the 4th of March last, from which it appears there was a total of forty-two vessels, carrying five hundred and five guns, and a crew of 2,400 men.

When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows: Of the old navy—6 screw steamers, 17 monitors, 2 brigs, 2 sloops, 6 receiving ships, 2 brigs, 2 sloops, 6 first-class screw steamers, 4 first-class side-wheel steam sloops, 8 second-class screw steamers, 5 third-class screw sloops, 4 third-class side-wheel steamers, 2 steam tenders.

The vessels under construction: 14 screw sloops, 23 gunboats, 12 side-wheel steamers, 3 iron-clad steamers—making a total of 264 vessels, 2,300 guns, and a crew of 12,000 men.

The number of vessels in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

In reply to the naval commanders in regard to the treatment of fugitive slaves, the Secretary has directed that the slaves be turned over to the custody of the government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for as any employed in the service, and should be allowed to serve in the public service, which should be allowed to proceed freely and peacefully without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.

Mr. Secretary Welles endorses fully the action of Captain Wilkes in taking Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the British steamer Trent. He says:

"A prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes is to be commended, and received the emphatic approval of the department, and, if too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel enemies on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of the particular conduct of Captain Wilkes, be allowed to proceed freely and peacefully without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country."

This makes it a governmental question—one to which Mr. Lincoln is committed, for it is understood, the idea of a responsible cabinet standing by an irresponsible and the consequences of his acts is unknown to the theory of republican government on this continent. Mr. Welles, in law, is simply one of Mr. Lincoln's confidential clerks. He has no constitutional status or responsibility independent of his chief.

It is then, a question whether, if England stands upon her dignity, Mr. Lincoln's government will fight or back out.

It cannot now disallow the act of Captain Wilkes.

He will not, however, dwell longer upon this view of the case, but will, for the present, content ourselves with referring briefly to another branch of the subject, upon which either a strange misconception exists, or a false issue is sought to be made. We allude to the motives ascribed to those who oppose this measure of the acquisition of territory upon which to colonize these people as well as the free colored population already in the different States.

Mr. Lincoln goes on to show, apparently to his own satisfaction, that the Federal power is progressing Southward and the Confederate receding, referring to Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia; forgetting that if these States or portions of them are doubtful for the Confederacy he found them, when he came into office, in full union with the government over which he presides, and that to his own coercive policy is due the fact that Missouri is a Confederate State and Kentucky trembles in the balance, with her best and bravest in the ranks of the Confederates. Why, North Carolina herself, as well as her gallant daughter, Tennessee, owes her unanimity to the Southern cause to the operations inaugurated to promote "union" by means of coercion.

Mr. Lincoln closes by asserting that the "insurrection" is a war upon the first principles of popular government, and the rights of the people, and goes into a detailed account of the various measures of the Confederacy.

He says that by virtue of an act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, for confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes, certain "contrabands" are thrown on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Others in the course of the war may also be added to the number. Others may fall upon States. He therefore proposes the acquisition of territory upon which to colonize these people as well as the free colored population already in the different States.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Mr. LINCOLN's Message to his Congress will probably be received here to-night in full. Whether we will so publish it, or any part of it, will depend upon circumstances. It hardly contains anything new, at least such is the impression derivable from the telegraphic synopsis. The usual stuff is talked about the union men in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and so on. Negro stealing is included in the programme. Hayti and Liberia are to be recognized. There are plenty of men offering for the war, and Secretary Cameron says he has six hundred and sixty thousand, which may be true from the pay-rolls if nowhere else.

We do not see that any reference is made to the Mason, Slidell affair. Perhaps there is in the message at large.

"Testing Things."

We seldom complain of the want of credit, when our contemporaries only take things moderately, but when the appropriation is wholesale and systematic, as it is in the case of the Richmond *Examiner*, we must regard it as something wrong for us to pass over it in silence, especially when the injustice is done, not to us only, but to our correspondents also.

Some time since we got up a pretty elaborate and carefully written article on the Sulfur supply in the Confederate States, the fact of which we derived from a conversation with a distinguished officer of ordnance. We soon had the pleasure to see that in an emasculated and imperfect form, going the rounds, credited to the Richmond *Examiner*, to which paper it had been transferred, *of course* without credit. But let that pass.

A short time since we ventured some reflections upon the inefficiency of open field works as against large fleets throwing shells, and suggesting esemplified batteries in their stead. Our remarks drew forth a communication from a highly competent artillery officer, which was practical and to the point. Forthwith the Richmond *Examiner* had a practical communication on the subject—ours of course, and sundry other papers have the same, either without credit, or if credited at all, only to the *Richmond Examiner*. Now what we object to is not stealing our thunder, which is very feeble indeed, but appropriating credit which belongs to others. If there be nothing to it, we do it only right to do so, and it being done he cannot now help himself.

Our neighbor of the *Charleston, S. C., Southerner* had only looked a little nearer home it would have found that "excellent description" which it transfers from the Richmond *Examiner* into its issue of the 5th, in its original form in a recent issue of the *Wilmington Journal*.

Food for Powder.

The West and North-west of Ireland is threatened with another famine. Exposed to the constant sweep of the west wind which blows three hundred days in the year, bringing with it heavy masses of vapor from the Atlantic ocean, still tepid from the effects of the Gulf Stream, the influence of which, although weakened by diffusion, is still such as to raise the surface temperature of the water many degrees, it has a climate perhaps the rainiest of any portion of the temperate zone. If there is a tendency to rot or decay, the constant wet develops it to its fullest extent, and thus it is that the potato rot, the immediate cause of the great famine of 1847 was felt most severely in the section west of a line running from the mouth of the Lough Foyle to the head of Galway Bay. This is a primitive section, peculiarly fitted for pasture by reason of its constant moisture and comparative warmth in winter, the thermometer never getting as low as it does in the interior of this State. It is intersected by no railroads and few, if any improvements. Of all the cereals it grows barley in the greatest perfection, producing therefrom an elegant article of whiskey, of which not much is exported.

This year, through a part of the section alluded to, there is another failure of the potato crop as bad as that of 1847, and it turns out that the hope that the dependence on that one crop was less exclusive than formerly, is delusive. The potato has failed and nothing is there to take its place.

An isolated people—improvident, depending on an esculent which has failed and not able to subsist upon whisky alone, being without food of a row, it is by no means certain that sturdy Celts and Milesian proprietors of names beginning with a "Mc" or an "O" will not, spite of the times, find their way into Northern Ports and thence by easy transition into Northern armies, for we need only look at any batch of prisoners through here, to understand that some such way are the armies in Lincoln's service mainly made up. Irish or German—one or the other.

When the war is over, even should we suppose that the Northern hating armies should prevail, the North would find that, even more than the South would be subjected to a foreign conquest and at the feet of a foreign army.

Is the Confederate Government wants to do a wrong and foolish thing it will supersede General Sterling Price, the heroic leader of the Missouri Patriots. We cannot think that the government will be guilty of any such mistaken and unjust policy.

The Petersburg *Express* says that a beautiful rifled cannon on the breach-loading principle, invented by Mr. Utey of North Carolina, has been constructed in that city, and was tried on Thursday, proving a complete success. It is said that the Confederate government intends giving it a full trial.

THANKSGIVING was observed yesterday in a very becoming and decorous manner. Those who usually attend church did so, for there was service in all the churches, we think. Some, less given to in-door piety, wandered forth into the country, no doubt to worship under the blue sky. Their piety seemed to have been rewarded by certain trophies of their prowess in the way of ducks and other things. One crowd, we know, got two coons and seven squirrels, and if they got no ducks, two of them got a capital ducking.

Business was generally suspended, and as we have said the day was observed in a becoming and decorous manner, so we need hardly add that there appeared to be little drinking indulged in.

*Daily Journal*, 6th inst.

Among the Pen and Ink Sketches of our Generals serving in Kentucky, many of our readers will recognize General McCown, one of the last, if not the very last of the commanders of United States troops at the fort at the mouth of the Cape Fear, while a garrison was kept there.

We are not exactly certain whether the now General was then a Captain or Major. It is likely he was Major by *brevet* or was made Major shortly after. He is a Tennessean by birth. He is all that is said of him.

PROMOTION.—We are pleased to learn that Captain G. H. Hill, of the Confederate Army, has been promoted to the rank of Major, and assigned to the command of a battalion of five companies of the 17th Regiment N. C. Troops, now at Roanoke Island. The other companies of this regiment were captured at the surrender of Fort Hatteras.

## The Feeling at the North.

One night this week, while coming down on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, we met accidentally with a very intelligent gentleman from one of the Northern States, and falling into conversation with him found that he was indeed very recently from that section, and was on his first trip over our line of railroad. In fact he had left rather suddenly, it being a question of Dixie or Fort LaFayette.

We will not go further into particulars, because we do not feel justified in doing so, than to say that he was a suppressed editor of a mobbed newspaper, which had become obnoxious to the powers that be, because of its being an advocate of peace with the South, and an opponent of coercion. Of his own strange, eventful progress, via Canada and the West to Kentucky, and thence to Virginia, we will not now speak. We were most struck with his account of the state of feeling, the intensity of the bitterness felt, and expressed at the North against not only the cause of secession, but against the whole South. Senator Baker, the man killed at Lexington, gave more correct expression to that opinion than almost any other speaker, when he went for crushing out what is called rebellion, even in doing so the whole people of the South, men, women and children, should have to sweep away. The expression in New York and New England is to subjugate the South, and if the people in it will not submit peaceably, then they must be wiped out and another population made to take their place. The body of the people have actually been preached, prayed, newspapered and stumped oratorized into believing that not only is that their right but their duty.

Of the intolerance and tyranny prevailing at the North, and submitted to there, he spoke feelingly, as was to be expected from one who had felt it. According to his account, no man who does not agree with the powers that be is free from arrest, and worst of all from detention, without examination, opportunity of correspondence with friends or of confronting his accusers.

Of the leaders of the mob who destroyed this gentleman's property, there was more than one who had made his accumulations out of southern business, but this, far as we can see, from the Northern accounts that a small, light draft steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine, by a United States Revenue Cutter. The steamer had on board 10,000 Springfield Mu-kots, clothing, boots, bank paper and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States. Somehow, from the looks of things, it strikes us that wherever the steamer was cleared from, the main affair was a Yankee escapade. The body of the people have actually been preached, prayed, newspapered and stumped oratorized into believing that not only is that their right but their duty.

While this is made of the action of England in regard to the invasion of the British flag in the matter of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the New York *Herald* has been hatching up a Cock and Bull story about "starting developments implicating British officials" to the extent of accusing Lord Lyons of being the medium of forwarding confederate documents to England. Of course there is no truth in this. Documents were seized at Fortress Monroe, in the possession of Brian O'Hara, which were heavily sealed and stamped by Robert Bunch, British Consul at Charleston, but with these Lord Lyons has nothing to do, nor do we suppose that they contain anything affecting Mr. Bunch's relations to Lincoln or to his own government.

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The Boston preacher, who only wished to see Charles-ton reduced to ashes, its ruins leveled by the plough and salt sown on its site, so that no green thing might grow there it had been, only preached up to the requirements of his kind and christian audience.

CHERAW, S. C., Nov. 30, 1861.

To the Editors of the *Journal*: Believing you true patriots and lovers of our Confederacy, I was surprised and grieved on reading your editorial of 21st inst., in which you say, "the South Carolinians have been most informed of the circumstances attending the facts to which you allude—viz: The refusal of persons in the State of South Carolina to receive the bills of North Carolina Banks at par, from those brave men who came to us in the fall of 1860, to help us in our cause for that certain parties did so refuse is unquestionable; but this was the act of irresponsible individuals, while our city Banks threw open their doors, and gave every facility to the depositors to withdraw their money, and to call for a bill of exchange just from us."

They had looked upon it as their right and prerogative to make money from the South, while hating and abusing its institutions and any effort of the abused party to put an end to this arrangement, made them doubly hateful and abusive. We must make our minds up to encounter the utmost efforts of fanaticism and malice.

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